

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. XI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22<sup>ND</sup>, 1890.

No. 21.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

OTTAWA, March 21.

Senator McInnis' bill making Gaelic an official language has been defeated.

Great Northwest Central engineers have gone to locate the line from Saskatoon to Battleford.

The proposed United States tariff changes will practically prohibit international trade, but congress offers free trade as soon as Canada is ready.

The Rykert matter has been referred to a committee on privileges and elections, with every indication that the member for Lincoln will return to private life.

Sir John Macdonald promised a deputation that the St. Lawrence canal would be made as large as the Welland, besides other canal improvements this season.

The new banking measure introduced is largely a codification of the present banking laws, and makes no radical changes. The present bank charters are extended ten years.

The investigation into the charges against General Middleton respecting Bremner's furs commenced on Wednesday and adjourned until the witnesses arrive from Battleford. The charge states that by Middleton's order four bales of fur were packed, two addressed to himself and one each to S. L. Bedson and Hayter Reed.

The mounted police report says that last year was a progressive one for the force. Only one crime of any consequence was committed in the Territories during the year. A large quantity of contraband whiskey was seized, one consignment being valued at \$1,700. The members of the force have \$33,000 in the government savings bank.

OTTAWA, March 22.

The Orange bill has passed the senate. Dewdney has secured a further appropriation of \$10,000 for seed grain for the territories.

The bill to amend the Northwest Territories act has been introduced in the senate. It specifies the powers of the lieutenant governor respecting elections until the assembly otherwise provides, and indicates the questions upon which the assembly can legislate, subject to the powers given the provincial legislatures under the British North America act. Changes are proposed in the judicial procedure. The bill states that the assembly cannot make alterations in the law respecting the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors until the people of the Territories have voted upon it. Clause 110 of the act is amended to read: "Either English or French may be used by any person in debate in the assembly, and in proceedings before the courts, and both these languages shall be used in records and journals of the assembly. All ordinances made shall be printed in both these languages; provided, however, that after the general elections for the legislature assembly, such assembly may by ordinance or otherwise regulate its proceedings and manner of recording and publishing the same."

WINNIPEG, March 21.

Morton the Miami murderer has been adjudged insane.

The Ontario legislature granted \$100,000 aid to Toronto University.

The new school bill passed the Manitoba legislature by a vote of 25 to 11.

The New Brunswick government has been sustained on the stumpage reduction question by 25 to 15.

Geo. Francis Train sailed from Tacoma on Tuesday on a trip around the world, which he expects to make in 60 days.

The fire at Regina on Saturday destroyed all the buildings on South Railway street. Loss \$80,000, insurance \$20,000.

The contract for building the Duluth & Winnipeg railway to the boundary this season has been let to Foley Bros.

Lieutenant-governor Royal, while in Winnipeg on his way to Ottawa said the Northwest assembly would meet about May 1st.

The British consul at Nyanza has hoisted the union jack in the Shire district and there is again great excitement in Portugal.

The fourth colonial train for the Northwest left Toronto on Tuesday consisting of 350 passengers and three trains of effects.

Bismarck has resigned the chancellorship of the German empire, and Gen. Van Capriol has been appointed his successor. The event is regarded in Europe as the most important since the fall of the French empire. France displays great anxiety and Austria fears a rupture of the peace alliance.

WINNIPEG, March 22.

The skeletons of one man and seven wolves have been found on the Lake of the Woods.

It is supposed that a trapper was attacked by wolves, and killed seven of them before being overpowered. The remains are thought to be those of a man named McManus.

BATOCHE, March 21.

Large parties of men employed in timber camps all winter are leaving them en route to Saskatoon, where work on railway construction will be commenced in a few days. It is expected that a force of 1,500 men and teams will be employed to push the work to completion at Prince Albert. Weather fine and spring like.

## LOCAL.

Sleighing is still good away from town.

T. HURSTON arrived from Calgary on Thursday.

T. FULTON arrived on Thursday with freight for Brown & Curry.

JAS. ROSS, of Ross Bros, arrived from Calgary on Thursday.

C. N. GARNON, of the H. B. Co., Victoria, was in town this week.

POPLAR buds show spring growth in many locations near town.

THE warm weather of last week destroyed the ice of the skating rink.

P. PRUDEN and Alex. Hamelin of Lac la Biche have been appointed J. P.'s

GEO. J. KINNAIRD, of the H. B. Co., left on a business trip to Lac la Biche on Tuesday.

THERE is a rumor of another drop in the price of furs at the March sales in London, England.

J. LAMOREUX and Mrs. Lamoureux arrived from a visit to relatives near Montreal on Thursday.

JOHN CAMERON of A. Macdonald & Co. left on Thursday's stage on a business visit to Winnipeg.

W. FIELDS sold 1,000 bushels of oats to Leeson & Scott last week for delivery at the Blind Man.

A. GRIFFEN recently purchased the farm formerly occupied by J. Ashen, on the South side for \$1,300.

A GROWN up son of the late Chief Poundmaker of Battleford died this week at St. Albert mission.

THE Winnipeg Commercial mentions that Lafferty & Moore are closing their branch bank at Regina.

A NUMBER of the half breed settlers at Batocche are likely to remove to Jack fish lake, northwest of Battleford.

THE Calgary Herald of last issue has an excellent article supporting the setting apart of Edmonton judicial district.

MOORE & MACDOWALL's men came down from the lumber woods this week, having finished operations for the season.

REV. H. GRANDIN of Lac la Biche, late of St. Joachim's R. C. church, Edmonton, arrived on Thursday, on a brief visit.

ELEVEN double teams loaded with H. B. Company freight passed through Edmonton for the Landing on Sunday the 15th.

MR. AND MRS. C. A. LINDSAY left for Morley, on Monday. Mr. Lindsay will take a position on Rev. John McDougall's ranch there.

A LOT of fur belonging to Jerome Laboucan of Battle river settlement was sold on Tuesday to W. B. Stennett, fur buyer for \$700.

THE weather for the week has been mild and pleasant lowering the snow a great deal all over, and making the streets bare in spots in town.

THE H. B. Co. mail packet from Lesser Slave lake arrived per dog train on Friday forenoon and left again for the north this morning.

X. ST. JEAN of the Hotel du Canada returned from a trip to Montreal on Monday's stage. He was accompanied by his sister, brother, sister-in-law and nephew.

GEO. MARTIN, an old time trader and hunter of Edmonton and the north, returned from a visit of a year to his relatives in the state of Ohio, on Thursday.

A SURPRISE party from town took possession of R. McKernan's residence, South Side, last evening and spent a most pleasant time, which was continued into this morning.

STURGEON school district received seventeen applications for the position of teacher, in answer to advertisements in the BULLETIN, Winnipeg Free Press and Toronto Globe.

P. McCALLUM, contractor for the new bridges over the Sturgeon and Vermillion rivers on the Athabasca trail, arrived on Monday. The bridges are now complete except in a few trifling items which will be added next week.

POPLAR lake Protestant public school district has received permission from the lieutenant-governor to organize. A meeting for organization will be held in two weeks.

A TEAM belonging to A. Griffen ran away on Wednesday, while hauling hay from Sandy lake. They ran into a fence and one of the horses broke his leg. He had to be killed. Mr. Griffen purchased the team recently from C. Stewart of Clover Bar for \$400.

ON Wednesday at St. Albert mission, Edward Cunningham brother of S. Cunningham ex-M. N. W. C. for St. Albert, was ordained into the Roman Catholic priesthood. Mr. Cunningham is the first Northwest half breed who has been ordained a priest in the Roman Catholic church.

THE juvenile curling contest last Saturday for a cup presented by Miss Hardisty between the rinks skipped by Percy Hardisty and Freddy Taylor was won by the former. J. Cameron, Jr., won the cup in the subsequent points competition. The boys are to play again to-day in the curling rink.

R. McKERNAN killed a three-year-old steer out of W. Cus's band this week which shows as fine beef as the best city market would call for, although the animal was only hay fed and ran in the corral all winter. This is evidence as to the suitability of this region for safe and profitable stock raising which cannot be gainsayed.

A LETTER from C. W. Sutter, Winnipeg, mentions that certain Russian Germans at present living in Winnipeg are about to send delegates to various parts of the Northwest with a view to finding a suitable location for a large body of their countrymen. Mr. Sutter has strongly advised them to take in the Edmonton district in their travels and they will probably do so.

J. LONGMORE returned from Battleford on Tuesday. He had a hard trip. Snow was deep and crusted and his horse's legs were so badly cut when he reached Saddle lake that he was obliged to leave them and hire a fresh horse to come on with. The winter has been very severe at Battleford, the weather cold and stormy and the snow deep. Probably one of the most severe winters ever experienced in that district.

A THREE barreled breech loading sporting gun, English make, was recently received by J. Brown of Brown & Curry. Two shot barrels are in the usual places and between and under them is a small bore rifle barrel. The action is the same as in an ordinary breech loading shot gun. A small thumb catch makes the right hand lock discharge the rifle barrel at will. The gun is no heavier than an ordinary double barreled shot gun. It is peculiarly adapted for use in this country, where the hunter is liable at any time to stumble on large game while looking for small game.

COMPLAINT is made that poison is set out promiscuously this winter in the vicinity of the Sturgeon settlement, and it is feared that stock will be poisoned next summer as a consequence. The ordinance regulating the putting out of poisons provides that no poison shall be put out unless a license has been first obtained, and then it shall only be put out on or in some kind of vessel; the idea being that baits so placed may be the more easily gathered up, and in any case are less likely to be mixed with the grass, to the injury of stock. The punishment for infractions of the ordinance is a fine up to \$100 or in default imprisonment up to three months.

THE adjourned annual meeting of the Edmonton Rifle association was held in Jas. McDonald's workshop on Saturday evening March 15th, the president, Jas. McDonald in the chair. The financial report, which showed a balance on hand of \$55.13 was adopted. The following officers were elected for the current year: 1st vice-patron, Dr. H. C. Wilson, 2nd vice-patron, John Cameron, president, Jas. McDonald, re-elected; 1st vice-president, M. McCauley, re-elected, 2nd vice-president, H. S. Young. Council: J. F. Smith, John Looby, J. A. Belden, E. Looby, Jas. McMunn, W. G. Ibbotson, F. H. Satche, T. H. Stewart. At the conclusion of the general meeting a meeting of the council was held when C. D. T. Becher was appointed secretary and C. F. Strang re-appointed treasurer for the year, and the finance, range and other committees were appointed. It was decided to affiliate with the Dominion rifle association and a request was forwarded to the secretary of that association for five Martini-Henry rifles, to which affiliated associations are entitled. A challenge was received from the Lethbridge rifle association for two telegraph matches in August and October next, and a committee was appointed to arrange to meet that challenge as well as others that might be received.

A CIRCULAR has been received from the Central experimental farm regarding the distribution of imported two-rowed barley to farmers. The barley is a new variety known as Carter's prize prolific. One and a half bushels an acre is sufficient seed. The grain weighs 54 to 56 pounds to the bushel. At present it is worth in England 90c to \$1.04 for the Canadian bushel of 48 pounds. The barley will be supplied in sacks of 112 pounds each, one sack to each individual, and will be delivered at the nearest railway station at \$4 a sack. Cash must accompany application giving name and post office address and nearest railway station. Should the applications exceed the supply those who apply last will have their money refunded.

THE report of the department of Indian affairs has been received. The reports regarding the several agencies in this vicinity. Saddle lake, Battle river and Edmonton, are favorable. The total number of Indians in the Northwest is placed at 17,664 of which number 15,000 are upon reserves. A change of feeling regarding education has occurred among the Blackfeet and as a consequence the Industrial school at High river, which was instituted for their benefit, has now a total attendance of 49 children in residence of whom 21 are Blackfeet. The greatest decrease in the numbers of Indians was on the reserves of Southern Alberta, among the Blood, Blackfeet, Sarcee and Stoney bands who lost 160 members by death. In the Battleford, Assiniboine, Birtle and Edmonton agencies there were also decreases of 24, 6, 28, and 14 respectively. The agencies showing the largest increase are Saddle lake 201 and Peace Hills 115. Much of this increase, however, is due to Indians who had hitherto supported themselves by hunting and fishing having settled upon the reserves.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GUN CLUB.

A meeting to organize a Gun Club will be held in Brown & Curry's store on Tuesday evening, March 15th, at 7:30. All sportsmen are cordially invited.

### PLAY AND TABLEUX.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will give a play entitled "The Young Amazon" in the Big Hotel on the evening of Tuesday April 1st. There will also be a number of tableaux after the play.

### BELL TOWER.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Tuesday the 1st April for the erection of a Bell tower and Hanging Bell for the Protestant Public School District No. 7. Particulars on application. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. F. STRANG,  
Secretary-treasurer.

### MASSEY & CO.

Notwithstanding the railroad has not arrived, the following spring stock will

New Superior Shoe Press Drills,

Stubble Ploughs 12 and 14 inch,

Breakers, and Brush Breakers,

Spring Tooth Harrows, Corben Disc Harrows, Gillis Harrows 4 section 60 teeth, Champion Harrows 4 sections 60 teeth,

Garden Tools,

Buckboards,

Steel Skein Wagons,

Cast Skein Wagons,

Buggies,

Road Carts.

W. FIELDS, Agent.

### ORGAN RECITAL.

Musical Entertainment in the Methodist Church on Tuesday Evening, April 8th. See Programme of Choruses, Solos, Quartettes and instrumental selections by the best talent in the District.



**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. **FRANK OLIVER**, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, 22 MARCH, 1890.

#### TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

Are the conditions of the Edmonton district favorable to a settler starting on a small capital? When the intending settler first hears that Edmonton is 200 miles from the nearest railway station, he is apt to jump to the conclusion that as supplies which he would have to purchase have to be hauled so far they must be very dear, and as the produce that he would have to sell would have to be hauled as far to reach an export market it must be very cheap, and therefore the business of farming cannot be as profitable at such a distance from the railway as on the line. If the natural advantages of the country along the line were equal to those of the region so far away, almost of course, it would be folly not to choose the country having the advantage of easy access to the railway as a field for settlement. But as the settler must raise produce before he can either buy or sell, it is more important that his natural surroundings should be favorable—especially in his first years of pioneering—than that there should be abundance of stores crowded with cheap goods that he would not have the money to buy or that he should be furnished with railway facilities for the transportation of produce that he did not have to sell. In the first place it may be well to point out that the distance from the railway is not such a drawback as those unacquainted with the facts might easily suppose, especially to the farmer whose business is on his farm and not on the railway train. As the country between Edmonton and the railway is either park or prairie, the road is good all the year round, except for a short time in a wet summer, and traffic is carried on with as much safety and regularity as if there was railway communication. The difference is in the length of time required to make the trip and the rate paid for freight. A weekly mail stage runs from Calgary and occupies five days on the trip each way, so that Edmonton is on a par with most districts in the matter of postal facilities and has telegraphic communication as well. The rate on freight is from one to two cents a pound. On heavy goods such as sugar, salt, etc., this adds materially to the cost, but on tea, tobacco, fancy groceries, dry goods and boots and shoes, it will be seen that the extra cost by reason of the freight from Calgary is very small. To counterbalance the freight rates, as Edmonton is an old established and important trade depot for the immense territory included in the Mackenzie basin, there are comparatively large number of strong competing business firms established here, who, buying in large quantities in the best markets and on the lowest terms, are enabled to sell goods at prices no higher on the average than those paid to the country store keepers in any outlying district of Manitoba; for what is paid extra on sugar and salt is made up in the lower prices—on account of greater competition—in dry goods, and other articles. To sum up this feature of the case. The Edmonton settler although 200 miles from the railway is not at any serious disadvantage in the matter of telegraph or postal facilities or prices of supplies as compared with settlers nearer the railway line. As to the market for his surplus produce: Although the population of Edmonton district and the region tributary to it numbers a good many thousands of people, chiefly Indians, the part of the population which produces a yearly surplus of farm produce is comparatively small, and the consequence is that owing to the demands of ordinary trade, and the supplies required by the federal government for the police division stationed in the district and the treaty Indians resident in it as well, with a little floated to Battleford occasionally, the local market has taken, at prices much higher than those paid along the railway line, all the surplus produce of all kinds that has yet been raised. Except in the matter of oats and occasionally potatoes the local demand has never yet been fully supplied from local sources. The natural result has been that the settlers who established themselves in the country a few years ago have almost uniformly done well. Of course if a large number of settlers came in now they could not expect to have the same advantage of a local market, and would, after their own wants and the local demand were supplied, have to depend on the export of their produce for their profits. The distance to the railway at present is certainly too great to permit of the profitable export of wheat or other grains or vegetables, but it is not too great for the export of cattle on foot. The

raising of cattle is the branch of farming for which this region is specially adapted, for which it offers greater advantages than any other part of the continent of North America. This is the product upon which the farmer should naturally depend as his principal article of export, just as in some sections of Ontario the dependence is upon fall wheat, in others on barley, in others on dairy products and in still others on fruit. A thousand dollars worth of cattle can be marketed more cheaply from Edmonton at Calgary than a thousand dollars worth of wheat, barley or fruit can be marketed ten miles from where it is grown. Cattle are the most profitable product even in Ontario, they are much more profitable in the Edmonton district owing to cheaper land and superior advantages, therefore the Edmonton settler although 200 miles from the railway is at no disadvantage regarding the export of his principal and most profitable product as compared with the Manitoba wheat farmer living ten miles from the railway station. Horses, the most valuable product of the farm can be marketed at the railway as cheaply as cattle, and until the railway is extended to Edmonton the present freight rates will permit of the profitable export of dairy products, bacon and wool.

Considered in the light of the facts the distance from the railway is not such a serious matter after all, and as a set off to what present disadvantage there is must be considered the superior natural advantages which the Edmonton district has to offer as compared with other sections of the Territories and, particularly with the prairie region along the C. P. R. line. The settler on the prairie who locates within twenty miles of a railway market town, and who is not more than twenty miles from fuel timber, is fairly fortunate. He does not expect to get building material except from the railway and rail timber for fencing he does without. In the Edmonton district a settler may take a farm which either has timber as well as prairie land on it or which if all prairie is not more than a mile or two distant from abundance of fuel and rail timber nor more than four or five miles distant from abundance of excellent building timber. To the intending settler with small capital the cost of his house and the procuring of sufficient fuel for the winter are most serious matters. He must draw heavily on his scanty store of cash for lumber at high prices, and must be satisfied with a very small and very poor house—hovel would in many cases be a more appropriate name. His fuel he must spend many days in hauling, running his horses down in condition and risking his own life in the prairie storms, and can never be sure that he has enough—must always be stinted in its use. He cannot fence his grain crops and therefore what few cattle he can find hay for he must have herded by day and tied up at night. In the Edmonton district the size of the settler's house depends chiefly on the amount of labor and skill which he is willing to expend upon it. Logs are large and easily procured, and lumber and shingles of Edmonton manufacture are reasonable in price. The settler can have a better house for less money in this district than in any other part of the Territories. His fuel can be cut and hauled in not many more hours than his prairie neighbor would require days, without injury to his horses or discomfort or danger to himself, and its use need never be stinted. He can at the expense of only his own labor fence both grain and pasture fields, thereby greatly reducing his expenses and chances of loss regarding both crops and stock. To return for a moment to the matter of distance from railway: The settler who lives 20 miles from wood and requires to use twenty loads in a year travels each year for wood 800 miles. The settler requires say one load of groceries, dry goods, etc. in a year, which if he chooses to bring from the railway he can do so by travelling 400 miles. Therefore while the Edmonton settler can live in a better house, and have more abundant fuel, he can have his supplies at railroad price and do 400 miles less travelling in the year than the settler 20 miles from wood, although living right at the railroad station. The abundance of wood in the Edmonton district is proof of the abundance of water as compared with the prairie region where wood does not grow, and the abundance of water ensures a more luxuriant pasturage and better growth of hay. Besides the Saskatchewan river, a navigable stream 1,000 feet wide at low water, the district is well supplied with fresh water ponds, and creeks and well water can be had in abundance almost anywhere at a depth of from 20 to 50 feet. The advantage to the stock raiser of having a good supply of good water the year round cannot be overestimated. It makes the difference between extensive and profitable stock raising and the pursuit of that industry under difficulties which absolutely prevent its being carried on either extensively or profitably. Second only in importance to the abundance of water is the luxuriance of the pasturage and the abundance of hay. An acre of land in the Edmonton district will pasture more cattle than five acres in the southern part of

the prairie region, partly because the growth is more rank and rapid and partly because the season of growth is longer, owing to the greater moisture. It is held as an advantage of the prairie region and especially of the southern portion that cattle may in most winters remain on the ranges without being fed hay and do well, as they cannot in the northern or partly timbered portions of the country. It is true that the snow as a rule lies deeper in the partly timbered region than on the plains because the wind whether warm or cold has less chance to sweep it off, but it is an established fact that in no part of the prairie region can cattle be wintered safely as a rule without a supply of hay being secured for them. It is more difficult to secure the small quantity of hay needed on the bare dry plains than to secure the larger quantity required in the Edmonton district, while it is just as necessary to secure the hay in the one case as in the other; and in all but the western part of the prairie region as much hay is required as at Edmonton. To compensate for the slight disadvantage of being further from the railway the settler in the Edmonton district gets a better house for less money, he can have plenty of comfortable outbuildings, he has an abundant supply of fuel for practically nothing, he can fence extensively at no cash outlay, he has abundance of wholesome water for himself and his stock, he has the most luxuriant pasturage, and hay in such abundance and so easily procured as to place him on a better footing to raise good cattle cheaply than the stockman in the best part of the ranching country, and a hundred times better than the settler on the more easterly prairies.

**JOHN SHARPLES,**

WHOLESALE.

FLOUR,  
FEED,  
GROCERIES,  
PROVISIONS.

FURS BOUGHT.

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.  
CALGARY, ALBERTA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

CHEAP CASH SALE.

AT FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

In order to prepare for stock taking on the 1st March, and to make room for new spring goods. For cash only, I now offer the whole of my present stock of

Mitts, Gloves, Moccasins, Fur Caps, Mufflers, Felt Sox, Men's Clothing and Underwear, Dress Goods, Prints, Flannels, Blankets, Yarns, Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

At a very slight advance over cost. The public will find the goods first-class and decidedly cheap.

My stock of Groceries, Bacon, Hams, Flour, Hardware and Tinware, will be sold, as usual, at moderate prices.

I have also for sale or exchange, Wagons, Carts, Harness, 3 good Indian Ponies, One Stallion, the get of a Thoroughbred Clydesdale.

F. FRASER TIMS,

Fort Saskatchewan, 31st January, 1890.

**A. F. DEGAGNE**, Carpenter and Contractor. Plans and Specifications furnished. Mill-wright work a speciality. Doors and Sash on hand. Victoria Avenue, next Registry Office, Edmonton, Alberta.

**RAW FURS.**

Walter B. Stennett is now representing an American house in above line. It will be to the advantage of Traders and collectors of furs to get his offer before disposing of their goods. Address—Edmonton, P. O. Alberta.

**W. D. JARVIS**, Real Estate and General Agent. Lists kept and published of Town Lots and Farms For Sale. Fire and Life Insurance Agent. Correspondence Solicited. OFFICE—Next door west of P. Daly's Drug Store, Main street, Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.

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CHEAP GOODS. BARGAINS.

For Boots and Shoes of all kinds.  
For Overshoes all sizes,  
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For Shawls, Hoods, etc.,  
For Groceries of all kinds,  
For Good Goods and Good Values,  
For Goods that were never sold so cheap before,

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

EDMONTON.

DALY'S CONDITION POWDER.

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GENERAL STORE.

One Door West of P. Daly & Co.



## GENERAL.

The Manitoba legislature voted against church exemptions from taxation by 23 to 7.

The Australian wheat crop of 1889 averages 9.92 bushels per acre against 7.63 bushels in 1888.

The contract for the new N. P. & M. hotel and station in Winnipeg has been let for \$205,000.

The Chinese are massing troops on the Siberian frontier in expectation of an attack from Russia.

A temperance by-law has been carried in Louise municipality in Southern Manitoba by a large majority.

T. H. Preston, recently of the late Winnipeg Sun has purchased and assumed control of the Brantford Expositor.

A bill has been introduced in the Canadian senate to legalize the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister's daughter.

Bradstreet's reports New Zealand's financial affairs looking up, and those of Australia having a rather downward tendency.

Cheapleau neither voted nor paired on the Orange bill, and he is being criticized pretty severely by the French press in consequence.

Latest reports indicate that Bremner of Battleford will not take action in the courts against General Middleton for stealing his furs.

The Manitoba government declines to give adequate aid to the proposed great fall show at Winnipeg and the project is likely to fall through.

Violent demonstrations in favor of British rule in the Transvaal republic, South Africa, have been made recently and president Kruger nearly mobbed.

The Morden Monitor mentions that the Mennonite villages of Southern Manitoba are being broken up, the villagers going each to his own farm like other people.

On March 7th 120 settlers arrived in Winnipeg. Seventy were for points in the province, eighteen for the Northwest and the rest for British Columbia and the United States.

Lieutenant-governor Royal recently visited the Mormon Colony at Lee's Creek Southern Alberta, and expresses himself as wellpleased with the industry and morality of the settlers.

The Kootenay Miner will appear at Nelson B. C., April 15th. Its editor will be John Houston, formerly of the New Westminster and Donald Truth, and it will make a specialty of mining news.

At White river on the C. P. R. in Northern Ontario the thermometer recently registered 50 below zero, and on the Ottawa river 32 below. In the woods about Parry Sound, Ontario, there was 44 inches of snow.

Capt. Warren of Victoria, B. C., who was a victim of U. S. seizures in Behrings sea in 1886 has been telegraphed for to Washington to give evidence as to the damages suffered by him. He estimates his losses at \$40,000.

At a mass meeting held recently in Toronto resolutions were passed favoring the raising of revenue for municipal purposes by a tax on land values only, there to be no taxation for improvements and no exemptions.

W. R. Bell, of the celebrated Bell farm at Indian head, has recently sold that portion of the farm south of the C. P. R. track at \$9 per acre. He is now negotiating with an English capitalist for the sale of the remainder of the farm, including the home-stand, at a price considerably over \$20 per acre.

S. P. Reynolds late of Belleville, Ontario, writes to the postmaster at Prince Albert from Winchester, Chase County, Nebraska, for information regarding the Prince Albert region, with a view to settlement. He is located in southwest Nebraska with a number of Canadians as neighbors. They have suffered from drouth for two successive seasons, and they desire to remove.

A. J. McMillan, Manitoba immigration agent told the Tribune that it is possible the immigration from Ontario, this year will not equal that of last, owing to the light crop in Manitoba last season. From Clinton there will be 14 cars, 10 of them for Manitoba and nearly as many from the next station on the same line. An increased immigration is expected from Southern Ontario, and from Quebec. Nearly 800 cars of settlers effects come into Manitoba last year, of which 80 per cent were for the province.

James Ross, contractor of the Regina & Long Lake railway, is endeavoring to make some arrangements in regard to the land grant. It appears the road got money in England last year under representation of having certain valuable lands on its line, which report was made to capitalists. It was upon the strength of this that they placed their money in the enterprise. Subsequently the contractors changed the location of the line for the purpose of cheapening its construction. The line was run through a poorer country. These lands are rejected by the capitalists interested, and Ross wants the government to grant the road better lands.

## THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

EDMONTON,

Respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Edmonton and surrounding district to their immense stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, etc., in the following departments:

### DRESS GOODS.

Merinoes, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Nuns' Veiling, Serges, Plain and Brocaded Velveteens, Prints, Galateas, Pandoras, French and English Sateens.

### GALA PLAIDS, 36 inches wide.

Clan Donald, Victoria, Murray, Stewart, Campbell, McFarlane, McKenzie, etc.

### SHAWLS.

Waterproof Circulars, Millinery, Ribbons, Hosiery, Laces, Collarettes, Collars, Corsets, Underclothing and Children's Carrying Cloaks.

### CARPETS.

Five frame Brussels, Tapestry, Wilton, Axminster, etc.

### CRETONNES.

Plain and reversible, suitable for door and window curtains.

### BLANKETS.

H. B. Company Blankets all sizes and colors, plain, fancy and striped Rugs, Flannels, Winceys, Ticks, Table Linen, Napkins and Calicoes.

### CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, China Tea Sets, Bed Room Sets, Tureens, Vegetable Dishes, Glasses, Jugs, Mugs, Dinner Plates, Flower Pots, Soup Plates, etc.

### GUNS.

English sporting Guns, 12 and 16 bore, by Hallis & Sons, London, Winchester Rifles, Gunpowder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges, Rubber Coats and Wading Pants.

### SUITS.

Men's and Boys' in all-wool Scotch Tweeds, Cheviot, Saxony, Worsted, Ban-nockburn.

### BOOTS & SHOES.

A large assortment. Orders taken for Burt & Mears' celebrated boots.

### HABERDASHING AND TRIMMINGS.

Ties, Gloves, Scarfs and Braces.

### GROCERY & PROVISION DEPARTMENT.

We have not space to detail the various lots we are offering just now in this department, but would advise all householders to give us an early visit. Canned goods in endless variety. Evaporated peaches, apricots, cherries and apples. Hams, breakfast star Bacon, C. S. Bacon. Flour, Oatmeal, Java Coffee, Mocha Coffee, English breakfast Tea, Congou Tea in 20 lbs. Caddies. Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes and Cigarette papers. Special orders taken for any goods not in stock.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,  
EDMONTON.



## E. RAYMER

Keeps a full line of  
Watches, Clocks,  
Jewelry and Silver-  
ware, Gem Rings,  
Wedding Rings.

All kinds of Stationery and School Books.

Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Violins and

Accordeons, in short almost

Everything.

E. RAYMER.

### JEWELER AND STATIONER.

N. B. — Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired and warranted.

A full line of Spectacles always on Hand.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSE Proprietor.

### C. F. STRANG,

ACCOUNTANT, FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT.

Representing the Citizens, Royal Canadian, Commercial Union, Quebec, and Glasgow & London Fire, the London & Lancashire Life and the London Guarantee & Accident Insurance Companies.

Registrar—Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Agent for Moore & Macdowell—LUMBER.  
OFFICE—Lafferty & Moore's Bank, Main Street, Edmonton.

## GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE DAY AT

EDMONTON'S CHEAPEST STORE.

### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

#### DRESS GOODS, ETC.

Space prevents enlarging on this head, but nothing in the Northwest can surpass my line of Dress Goods and Trimmings which in addition to being the best, are the cheapest in town. Also in Silks, Satins, Velvets and Plushes the selection is large. Ladies' and Girls' Ulsters, Walking Jackets, Fur Capes and Caps, Jerseys, Mantle Cloths, etc., etc. Also in Ladies' and Girls' Underwear the stock is very complete, comprising Silk, Shetland Wool, Cashmere and Cotton Drawers and Vests, Corsets (best made) and Corset Covers, also Knitted and Quilted Skirts in great variety. In Wool Goods generally the stock is enormous and prices away down, comprising Wool Hoods, Clouds, Fascinators, Shawls etc. Also in Ladies' Fancy Goods will be found all the Latest Styles of Edgings, Embroideries, Laces, Frillings, Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Gloves and Mitts, Warm Lined Kid Gloves and mitts. Berlin, Fingering, Ice and Crewel Wools, Embroidery Silks, Silk Arrasene, Java Canvas, Tinsel Thread, Macrami Cord, Banner Ornaments etc., etc.

### MEN'S AND BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

In Men's Ready Made Clothing, Fur and Cloth Overcoats, Pea Jackets, Leather Jackets, Cardigans, Overalls etc., my stock is very large and prices all that could be desired. White Dress Shirts, Woollen Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Moccasins, Gloves and Mitts of all kinds. Also Silk, Lambs Wool, and Cashmere Underwear etc. And a fine assortment of Boy's Suits.

### HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CROCKERY, CHINA, ETC.

Parties furnishing will do well to view the fine assortment of these goods now displayed consisting of Carpets, Rugs, Floor Cloths, Table Covers, Oil Cloths, Piano Covers, Curtains (all kinds), Window Blinds, Mosquito Netting, Blankets, Quilts, Fringes, Towels, Sheetings, Napkins, Toilet Requisites, Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Glass and China Ware, Brackets, Handsome Mirrors, Pictures, Ornaments, Picture Framing, Etc. Choice Tobaccos, Cigars and Cigarettes, Wholesale and Retail.

To all desirous of inspecting and pricing the goods, a cordial welcome will be given, and I am confident that my values will satisfy the keenest buyer.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER,

DIRECT IMPORTER OF ENGLISH GOODS,

## STRONG BAKERS' AND XXXX FLOUR.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.,

AT BROWN & CURRY

## HEADQUARTERS FOR GROCERIES.

NORRIS & CAREY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES

WE CLAIM TO HAVE THE CHEAPEST, LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE

STOCK OF GROCERIES EVER BROUGHT INTO THE NORTHWEST.

NO SPECIAL CUT ON ANY ONE ARTICLE BUT REDUCED PRICES

ALL ROUND.

ALL ORDERS THROUGH TOWN PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

HIGHEST PRICES IN CASH PAID FOR FURS.

NORRIS & CAREY.

ST. ALBERT ROAD.

## THAT OLD MAN

is at home again, ready to attend to the wants of his old customers, and all new ones who may favor him with their orders. Sash, doors, frames, on hand or made at shortest notice. Plans, specifications, and estimates, of all kinds of buildings, houses, barns, mills, machinery, bridges, &c., executed in good style and with despatch, saw-filing, repairing and general jobbing done. Prices and terms to suit the times.

J. KNOWLES,  
Fraser Avenue, Edmonton.

## T. B. HENDERSON,

TAILOR AND PHOTOGRAPHER.

Orders in both branches executed in first-class style. Charges moderate. Shop and gallery, first building north of post office.



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Beaver Lake,  
BRAND—Same as cut.  
VEND—Bar through brand.  
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